

The Democratic Sentinel.

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NUMBER 45

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY JAS. W. MC EWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year	\$30.00
Half column	40.00
Quarter	30.00
Eightieth	10.00
Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than single column width	
Fractional parts of a year at equivalent rates	
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months	
All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.	
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.	

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly (once in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.

Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly in advance when larger.

ALFRED McCOY. T. J. McCOY

E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. McCOY & CO., BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson, RENSSELAER, IND.)

DO a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson April 2, 1886.

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law

INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

INDIANA

Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying tax,

, selling and leasing lands.

V248

W. H. GRAHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REEDELAER, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, 1886.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office up stairs, in Mazeever's new

building, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Office Over Mazeever's Bank.

May 21. 1885.

W. W. WATSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazay,

RENSSELAER IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M.D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE in Mazeever's New Block. Resi-

dence at Mazeever House.

July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHRIE

Physician and Surgeon.

Washington street, below Austin's hotel.

Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-

tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

CITIZENS' BANK,

RENSSELAER, IND.

R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,

President. Vice-President. Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-

change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms

at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

April 1885.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia, enjoys the proud distinction of being the oldest family and literary paper in America, if not in the world. Originally established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, and appearing in its present character in 1821, it has had an uninterrupted career of 158 years! As its originator, Franklin was one of the first men of his time, or any time, both in ability and eminence. THE POST has ever tried to follow its founder, by carrying out during its whole course of existence the best aims and highest purposes of a family newspaper. In its management, conduct and choice of reading material, usefulness, purity, morality, progress and entertainment have always been its watchwords and its guides.

The history of THE POST is the history of American literature and authorship. Not to speak of those who previous to and after the War of the Revolution made it a power in the land, since 1821 there is hardly a writer famous in the world of letters whose works have not adorned its pages. Among these may be mentioned Horace Greeley, Dickens, Mrs. Southworth, Poe, H. Leck, Bryant, T. S. Arthur, Ned Buntline, Gilmore Simms, Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Henry Wood and others.

It is no wonder then that THE POST claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest family paper, the even more honorable title of also being THE BEST. Always keeping in sight what was Highest, Purest, Most Entertaining, in a word, the Best in literature, it has never once failed in its long career to go forth as a weekly missionary into hundreds of thousands of the finest families in all quarters of the land, the most welcome and cheerful of visitors.

For the coming year THE POST has secured the best writers of this country and Europe, in Prose and Verse, Fact and Fiction. In these respects as in the past it will only have the best. Its pages will be perfectly free from the degrading and polluting trash which characterizes many other so-called literary and family papers. It gives more for the money, and of a better class, than any other publication in the world. Each volume contains, in addition to its well edited departments, twenty-five first-class Serials, and upwards of five hundred short Stories. Every number is replete with useful information and amusement, comprising Tales, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Statistics, Facts, Recipes, Hints, Science, Art, Philosophy, Manners, Customs, Proverbs, Problems, Personals, News, Wit and Humor, Historical Essays, Remarkable Events, New Inventions, Recent Discoveries, and a complete report of all the latest Fashions, novelties in Needlework, and fullest and freshest information relating to personal and home adornment and domestic matters. To the people everywhere it will prove the best, most instructive, reliable and moral paper that ever entered their homes.

Terms, \$2.00 a year in advance. A specimen copy of this excellent family paper will be sent free on application. Address, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, (Lock Box), Philadelphia, Pa.

Examine quality and ascertain prices of overcoats at Elsner's. You will buy.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Wednesday, December 1st, 1886, the undersigned Banking Houses will be open for business at 8 a.m., and will close at 4 p.m.

A. McCOY & CO'S BANK.
CITIZENS' BANK.
FARMERS' BANK.

There are 96,000 women on the government pension rolls.

Elek teams are not an infrequent sight on the streets of Denver.

Mr. Stevens, on his bicycle tour around the world, has arrived at Shanghai.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December, that old favorite, is before us, ahead of all others. It may be called a "prize number." It has two splendid steel-engravings: one, "Meadow-Sweet," as lovely as we ever saw, and a title-page, with a beautiful girl's face, also unrivaled: in fact, "Peterson" is now the only magazine that goes to the expense, all the year through, of these costly and elegant original steel-engravings. There is also a mammoth colored fashion-plate, likewise engraved on steel, and colored by hand—'perfect love of a thing,' as the ladies would say. Still more, there is a colored pattern, in Berlin-work, such as would sell for fifty cents, but which is given, gratis, to subscribers, for a Christmas-gift. Beside these, there are about fifty wood-cuts of fashion, embroidery and crochet patterns, etc. The literary contents more than maintain "Peterson" as giving the best original stories. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. John Sherwood, etc., etc., being regular contributors. We do not see how any lady or any family can be without this magazine; its tone is always high and pure, so it is just the one for the home-circle. The price is but Two Dollars a year. To clubs, it is cheaper yet: four copies for six dollars and forty cents, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. For larger clubs, costly premiums are given in addition. Specimens sent, gratis, if written for, so that there may be no deception. Now is the time to get up clubs. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ership. At first there would be a spurt of manufacturing activity. Then healthy American industries would begin to appear and develop until the natural advantages of raw material, always at hand, would conquer in the competition for the world's purchases, would drive England out of those neutral markets which American protection has hitherto let us make our own, and would wrest from us also that ship building and carrying trade that has been a gift derived from the mistaken economic policy of the great republic."

Protectionists have no answer for such logic as this."—Chicago Herald.

Taxation.

Editors Western Rural: It is useless to talk of political economy so long as the tax payer thinks he has nothing to do with footing the bill for political extravagance. The plumed knight said at Niles six years ago.

"They say we have misappropriated the revenue. But what difference does it make; you, the people, do not pay a penny of the revenue tax."

Butler says "England has no interests in this country, therefore we make them pay tax on all their goods before we will allow them to be sold in our market." Now if we can make England pay part of our tax, let us be as selfish as we can, and make her pay all of it. En land does not bring goods to this country. If I want tea from China, hardware from Birmingham, linen from Belfast, I sit down and order it, just as I would if I wanted glass from Pittsburgh. The goods arrive; a tax is demanded from me by the government and I have to pay before I can get my goods. Merchants in New York pay millions of dollars a year tax and add the tax to the price of the goods. If you buy the goods you pay it back to them. Hence indirect taxes. A duty of ten cents a pound on wool regardless of value is called "specific duties." A duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem [according to value] is called "ad valorem duties." The duty of twenty per cent ad valorem was taken off from wool March 3d, 1883. That is the way the do it. The man who gets out the raw material always gets the last boost, and is the first to have it taken away. He is the man who does the most work for the least money. 'Tis he who has adopted the eight hour plan, eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon.

In 1882 my wool brought me thirty-six cents a pound. In 1883 after the twenty per cent duty was taken off, my wool sold for twenty-eight cents, just about twenty per cent less. My brother's wool, on corresponding dates sold for forty and thirty-two cents. So you can see that protection protects.

If not why do we wool growers kick so strenuously against taking it off? Ditto, the steel, iron, and woolen manufacturers. Also the salt and lumber manufacturers have

got the same kick and the same self interest.

The duty, tax, protection on wool helped me; did it help my hired man? Did it help all the poor

of the land, who have to buy clothing made from protected wool? I rescind my statement above, and say no, it did not help me, for while I am getting a little taffy on my wool, dollars are paid out on a thousand and one protected articles I have to buy—

Protection benefits the lumber kings; does it benefit their workmen? Does it keep Canadian workmen at home, from coming into Michigan by the score, and competing with home labor? Brother farmers why this unrest? Why this unsettled state of affairs? Mr. Blaine, at Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, quotes Dean Swift, and seems to sanctify the quotation. Dean Swift told the ministers of Queen Ann, "That they could double the duty and halve the revenue or halve the duty and double the revenue." Now brother, if that is the way it will work I say amen to halving the tax [our tax] and doubling the revenue [our revenue]. Then let us demand that our revenue be used to pay off the public debt. Then anarchy strikes and this unrest will in a measure have its cure. This whole system is contained in a nutshell; is it right to tax one man for the upbuilding of another? I have voted protection all my life, but I say no.—T. in Western Rural.

The Effect of Free Trade.

In a recent article in the London Spectator, discussing Blaine and free trade, a reference is made to the canvass, popular with protectionists, of representing the free traders as desirous of helping England at the expense of America, which is worth reproducing for its common sense view of a much distorted impression. After speaking of it as a device to raise the anti-English prejudices of the voters, it goes on to say that the protectionists have not hesitated to declare that streams of gold have been freely poured out by the Cobden Club for the purpose of corrupting the citizens of the United States and of weakening the patriotic instincts. "Thus," it continues, "words of encouragement, or even any mark of special interest or respect expressed towards free traders by Englishmen, are more likely to do harm than good, as they would be misrepresented to mean that England had a purely selfish aim in desiring the adoption of free trade in America. As a matter of fact, free trade in America would ultimately mean the end of England's commercial lead-

ership. At first there would be a spurt of manufacturing activity. Then healthy American industries would begin to appear and develop until the natural advantages of raw material, always at hand, would conquer in the competition for the world's purchases, would drive England out of those neutral markets which American protection has hitherto let us make our own, and would wrest from us also that ship building and carrying trade that has been a gift derived from the mistaken economic policy of the great republic."

Because many of these taxes have been laid for the double purpose of putting some money into the Treasury and a great deal more money into the pockets of favored rings and combinations. Vast businesses have sprung up under this system, and to the extent that they depend upon it for their profits they are as much a public burden as the same number of poor houses, prisons, or deaf and dumb and insane asylums would be.

They resist the reduction of taxation because it would cut down their profits and necessitate the employment in their enterprises of the same sagacity which is to be found in the management of all industries which have not been leeches on the people.

Always ready to have taxes increased, these interests are never prepared to have them reduced. It thus happens that a class appears in a country

which should have no classes, and that while the mass of the people favor low taxes a small element is actually benefited by high taxes.

Taxation also operates in another way to make certain interests favor it as against the wishes of the majority, but this cannot very well be helped, and as it does not put public money into private purses it is not particularly objectionable. When a heavy tax is laid upon an article of manufacture which must be paid by the producer and afterward collected from the consumer, the business calls for large capital and men with small means are practically debarred from engaging in it. It consequently becomes to the interest of the wealthy manufacturer to resist all attempts to reduce the taxation on the article which he produces, because with lower taxes or no taxes at all, competition is sure to be more formidable.

It was this which caused the old match monopoly to fight to the last the proposition to abolish the tax on matches. It is the same spirit which causes the present manufacturers of whisky to oppose the reduction of the tax on liquor.

The resistance to the reduction of tariff taxation is inspired by the comparatively few men who profit by it and whose businesses are adjusted to it.

It is from them that all the twaddle about pauper labor emanates, and they are the people who, by the liberal use of money in politics and elsewhere, have built up a school of so-called economists who argue that tariffs are not taxes, or that, if they are, that they make the people who pay them rich. It is hardly probable that the intelligent citizens of the republic will be long misled by the sophistries of such arguments based on the selfish interests of a class already gorged with public plunder.—Chicago Herald.

The "Old Reliable" is under the management of Norm. Warner & Sons. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of stoves, in great variety, hardware, agricultural implements, etc. They know when, where and how to buy, and put their goods on the market at bottom prices. In addition to getting